

(12) PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. AU 200113967 B2
(10) Patent No. 767228

(54) Title
System-side connecting module and distributor for telecommunications technology

(51)⁷ International Patent Classification(s)
H04Q 001/14

(21) Application No: **200113967**

(22) Application Date: **2000.11.24**

(87) WIPO No: **WO01/39516**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
29920712	1999.11.25	DE

(43) Publication Date : **2001.06.04**

(43) Publication Journal Date : **2001.08.16**

(44) Accepted Journal Date : **2003.11.06**

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(56) Related Art
DE 4306349
EP 0765091
EP 0493740

(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum
Internationales Büro(43) Internationales Veröffentlichungsdatum
31. Mai 2001 (31.05.2001)

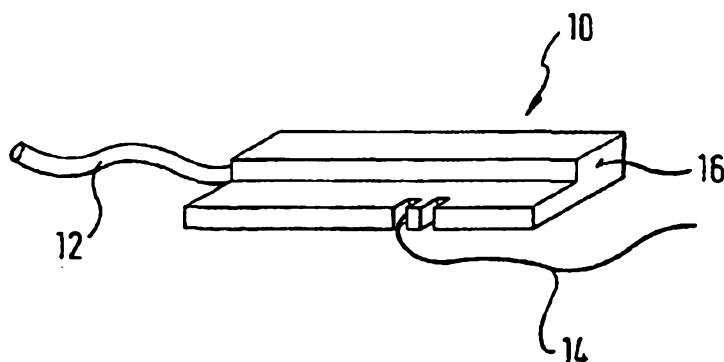
PCT

(10) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer
WO 01/39516 A1

- (51) Internationale Patentklassifikation⁷: H04Q 1/14 (81) Bestimmungsstaaten (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: PCT/EP00/11731
- (22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:
24. November 2000 (24.11.2000)
- (25) Einreichungssprache: Deutsch
- (26) Veröffentlichungssprache: Deutsch
- (30) Angaben zur Priorität:
299 20 712.9 25. November 1999 (25.11.1999) DE
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- (84) Bestimmungsstaaten (regional): ARIPO-Patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), eurasisches Patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), europäisches Patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI-Patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Veröffentlicht:
— Mit internationalem Recherchenbericht.
— Vor Ablauf der für Änderungen der Ansprüche geltenden Frist; Veröffentlichung wird wiederholt, falls Änderungen eintreffen.
- Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes, und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

(54) Title: SYSTEM-SIDE CONNECTING MODULE AND DISTRIBUTOR FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

(54) Bezeichnung: SYSTEMSEITIGES ANSCHLUSSMODUL UND VERTEILER DER TELEKOMMUNIKATIONSTECHNIK



(57) Abstract: A system-side connecting module (10) for telecommunications technology is configured in the form of a male cable connector which can be mounted on a support system for telecommunications technology and which has continuous contact elements. The strands of a system cable (12) can be connected to said contact elements, especially in a preassembled manner, and said contact elements have insulation displacement contacts in an area that is situated at the front in the mounting position. Plug cords (14) can be connected to said insulation displacement contacts.

(57) Zusammenfassung: Ein systemseitiges Anschlussmodul (10) der Telekommunikationstechnik ist in Form eines Kabelsteckers ausgebildet, der an ein Trägersystem der Telekommunikationstechnik anbringbar ist und durchgehende Kontaktelemente aufweist, an die zum einen, insbesondere vorkonfektionierbar, Adern eines Systemkabels (12) anschliessbar sind, und die zum anderen in einem in Anbringstellung vorderen Bereich Schneidklemmkontakte aufweisen, an die Rangierkabel (14) anschliessbar sind.



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Telecommunications Backbone Junction Module and Distribution Point

Technical Field

The invention relates to a telecommunications backbone junction module for joining the
5 conductors of a backbone cable, on the one hand, and patching cables, on the other.

A telecommunications distribution point is typically two-sided in function, it comprising
namely the line side for receiving the so-called line cables leading to the individual
telecommunications extensions and the backbone side serving to join the backbone cable
10 leading to the exchanges (offices) or other facilities as necessary. Formed between the line
and backbone modules are patch panels to flexibly interconnect the cabling on both sides
according to requirements.

Prior Art

15 The reference to any prior art in this specification is not, and should not be taken as, an
acknowledgement or any form of suggestion that that prior art forms part of the common
general knowledge in Australia.

Numerous prior art junction blocks are known suitable for use both as line and backbone
20 junction modules. In addition, systems termed "RXS" are on the market in which the so-
called backbone cables leading from the exchanges and the like to the backboard junction
modules are prefabricated with connectors so that the connectors can be plugged into the
backboard junction modules, resulting in the conductors of the backbone cable being
connected to the contacts of the junction module to which the patching cables can be
25 joined.

Known from EP 0 765 091 A2 is a modular multiple junction block whose line and
backbone junction blocks can be prefabricated with the corresponding conductors and
rack-mounted stacked, thus resulting in a multiple junction block having no segregation of
30 the line side from the backbone side. Accordingly, patching cables can only be joined for
special instances. The connection between the line and backbone sides of the system as

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described is typically made by a simple jumper extending from one junction module to the next. Provided at the rear side of the backbone junction block are contacts for tapping overvoltage protection components.

5 Summary of the Invention

The invention is based on the object of providing a telecommunications backbone junction module of simple configuration satisfying the backbone requirements with minimum expenditure whilst permitting segregation between line and backbone components in the distribution point in which it is incorporated.

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The junction module in accordance with the invention directly takes the form of a cable connector so that the novel junction module can be prefabricated with the conductors of the backbone cable. In other words, the junction module in accordance with the invention corresponds to a conventional junction module since it can be directly mounted in a telecommunications rack mounting system whilst forming a cable connector since it can be provided prefabricated in terminating a backbone cable. Unlike known RXS cable connectors the cable connector in accordance with the invention is not plugged into a separate junction module, it instead already forming to a certain extent the junction module for mounting in the rack mounting system for componenting with the patching cables on plugging the cable connector into the rack mounting system.

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In accordance with the invention it is furthermore provided for that the cable connector forming the junction module comprises through-contact elements, i.e. providing neither a breakpoint nor a tap for overvoltage protection. This thus reduces the backbone junction module to the essential elements and unlike, for example, the subject matter of the aforementioned EP 0 765 091 comprises no additional features such as breakpoints and overvoltage protection taps. The through-contact elements as described permit a single-row configuration as regards the terminal contacts which more particularly comprise in a front portion a row of IDC contacts in the mounting position to which the patching cables can each be joined.

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Unlike a conventional junction module in which the conductors of the backbone cable coming from the exchanges (offices) are likewise connected to the front side this is now possible in the junction module in accordance with the invention configured as a cable connector at the rear side so that the overall size of the junction module is reduced and the space required for the backbone side of the distribution point can be reduced to advantage. In conclusion, the junction module in accordance with the invention does away with backbone mounting, as it is called. The invention thus provides for a small junction module of simple configuration which especially makes for less field expenditure whilst satisfying requirements. As an alternative it is also conceivable to join the conductors of the backbone cable to the cable connector in accordance with the invention in the field by making use of a suitable tool so that in this embodiment of the invention too, it provides a compact cable connector in keeping with requirements for use as a function module.

In one broad form, the present invention provides a telecommunications backbone junction module in the form of a cable connector for mounting in a telecommunications rack-mounting system and including through-contact elements for joining the, particularly prefabricated, conductors of a backbone cable, on the one hand, and including, on the other, IDC contacts in a front portion in the mounting position for joining the patching cables.

Preferably, it is configured split, one cable junction portion being provided for joining the conductors of the backbone cable connectable via suitable contacts to a receiving portion serving to join the patching cable.

Also preferably, the cable junction portion is mountable in a telecommunications rack-mounting system.

Also preferably, several backbone junction modules are segregated from the line junction modules.

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It is good practice to design the junction module split with a so-called cable junction portion being provided for joining the conductors of the backbone cable, this cable junction portion being connectable via suitable contacts to a so-called receiving portion for patching contacts serving to join the patching cables. Independent of the receiving portion in this arrangement at least the cable junction portion can be prefabricated as the termination of a backbone cable.

For the case as described above the cable junction portion is preferably mountable in a telecommunications rack mounting system, and the receiving portion is mounted - particularly from the front - on the cable junction portion. This arrangement reduces the element, serving to join the patching cables, to a module having a single row of contacts for plugging into the prefabricated junction portion via suitable contacts.

The advantages of the junction module in accordance with the invention are achievable to a great extent by componenting a telecommunications distribution point with several such junction modules segregated from the line side of the distribution point. This retains the advantages of the line side being segregated from the backbone side, unlike known multiple junction blocks. More particularly line and backbone patching now has added flexibility, although the junction module in accordance with the invention satisfies all backbone requirements of the distribution point. The sum savings in size due to the plurality of junction modules employed can be effectively exploited to reduce the space needed at the backbone side, whereby overvoltage protection can be provided to advantage at the line side of each junction module. As aforementioned the backbone contact elements of the junction module in accordance with the invention are provided as through-contacts with no overvoltage tap. Instead the overvoltage tap is provided on the line side in each case so that protection occurs to a certain extent at a point "remote" from the distribution point and the backbone side is kept free of overvoltage protection means.

Furthermore since the backbone junction modules can now be prefabricated in the form of cable connectors, mounting components on the backbone side as required conventional is avoided. In conclusion, maintaining the segregation of the line side and backbone side

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offers the considerable advantage that the junction modules are segregated accordingly to the way in which they are adapted, for example, segregated between ISDN and analog, as well as depending on the scope of services provided, for example, segregating subscribers telephoning frequently and less frequently.

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Brief Description of Drawings

The invention will now be detailed by way of an example with reference to the drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic view in perspective of a first embodiment of the junction module in accordance with the invention; and

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Fig. 2 is a schematic view in perspective of a second embodiment of the junction module in accordance with the invention.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

Referring now to Fig. 1 there is illustrated the junction module 10 in accordance with the invention in a one-part design. The junction module 10 is configured as a prefabricated cable connector to which the conductors of a backbone cable 12 can be joined in a rear portion in its mounting position. It is to be noted that the conductors of the backbone cable 12 may also be joined from one of the two sides, i.e. from the left or right as shown in Fig. 1 instead of the rear junction. In conclusion the junction module in accordance with the invention may be configured so that it comprises on all three of the cited sides a passage for the backbone cable so that deciding in which direction the backbone cable is to be led away from the junction module 10 can be put off until the junction of the conductors of the backbone cable is made.

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In the example as shown through-contact elements lead from the rear portion to the front portion, to the IDC contacts of which patching cables 14 can be joined, only one of which is shown in the Figure. Located at the narrow side edges 16 of the junction module 10 are the means (not shown) for mounting the junction module 10 in a telecommunications rack-mounting system.

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Referring now to Fig. 2 there is illustrated the junction module in accordance with the invention in a split design in which a cable junction portion 18 is segregated from a receiving portion 20. The same as in the embodiment as shown in Fig. 1 the conductors of the backbone cable 12 can be joined to the rear portion of the cable junction portion 18 in the mounting position, as a result of which the backbone cable 12, can be prefabricated with at least the cable junction portion 18 (with the complete cable connector in the embodiment as shown in Fig. 1) forming the junction module 10. In the embodiment as shown in Fig. 2 connecting the receiving portion 20 for joining the patching cables 14 is made via suitable contacts as indicated in the cable junction portion by the reference numeral 22. Mating the two components in the direction of the arrow A composes the junction module 10 in accordance with the invention.

The junction module may be furthermore provided with side wire guiding eyelets for the patching cables 14. As an alternative one of the horizontal surfaces may be provided with so-called wire guiding disks in which passages are provided for receiving the patching cables.

It should be understood that numerous variations and modifications to the invention as hereinbefore described will become apparent to persons skilled in the art. All such variations and modifications should be considered to be encompassed with in the scope of the invention as hereinbefore described and as hereinafter claimed.

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The claims defining the present invention are as follows:

1. A telecommunications backbone junction module in the form of a cable connector for mounting in a telecommunications rack-mounting system and including through-contact elements for joining the, particularly prefabricated, conductors of a backbone cable,
5 on the one hand, and including, on the other, IDC contacts in a front portion in the mounting position for joining the patching cables.
2. The backbone junction module as set forth in claim 1, wherein it is configured split, one cable junction portion being provided for joining the conductors of the backbone cable
10 connectable via suitable contacts to a receiving portion serving to join the patching cable.
3. The backbone junction module as set forth in claim 2, wherein the cable junction portion is mountable in a telecommunications rack-mounting system.
- 15 4. A telecommunications distribution point including several backbone junction modules as set forth in any of the preceding claims which are segregated from the line junction modules.
5. A telecommunications backbone junction module, substantially as herein described
20 with reference to the accompanying drawings.

DATED this 9th day of September, 2003.

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25 By Their Patent Attorneys

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Fig. 1

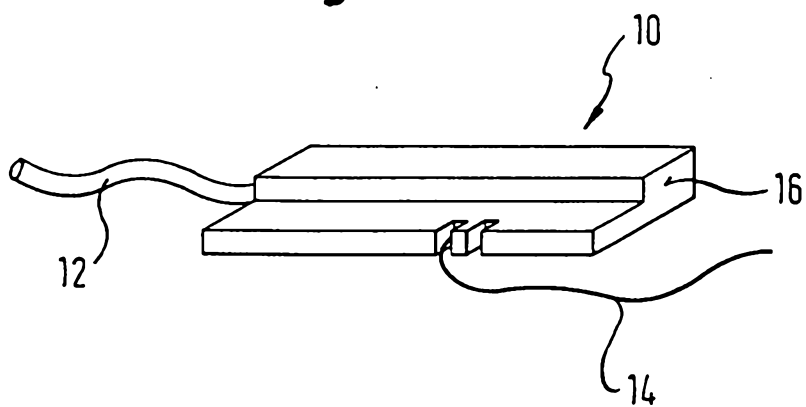


Fig. 2

